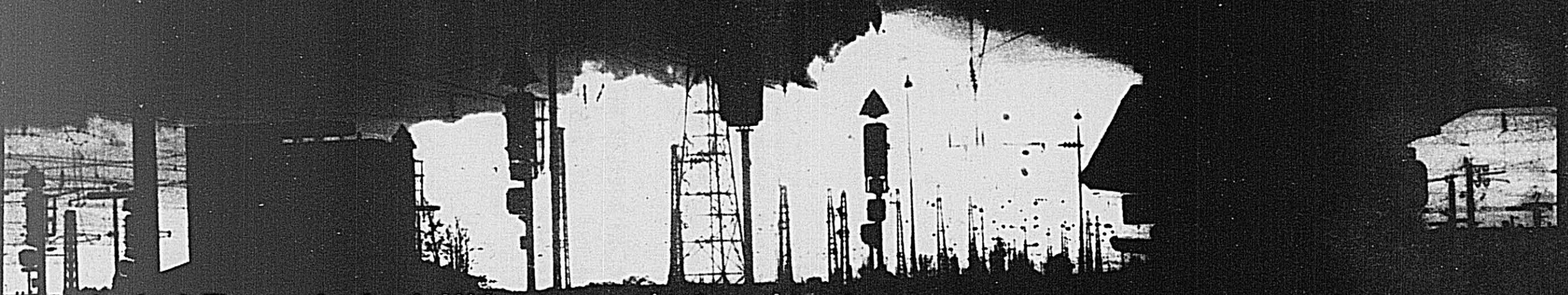


The McGill Daily End of the Line issue



In the last decade Western nations have had higher and more persistent unemployment than in the depression. For a lot of people this means the end of the line.

While the American and Canadian leaders are bubbling enthusiastically about a recovery, this kind of recovery isn't producing much work. Who is having a recovery? Financial statements and stock markets seem to be recovering but people's incomes are not.

Reagan promised a revival of home industry but instead got more imports. The only true revival is happening in the war industry.

While western nations elect Ronald Reagans and Margaret Thatchers, who espouse a return to a productive capitalism of some past era, protectionism in all nations increase. While no-one in power admits it, free trade is a thing of the past.

Economics itself doesn't have many answers. The economic rhetoric world leaders feed the public is often no more than tools to secure their re-election. Meanwhile, global instability increases.

This issue attempts to present some of the problems of the international economy and its justifications in a way comprehensible to the lay people. Because that is what most of us are.

Vol. 73, N° 61
Wednesday, 8 February, 1984
Montréal, Québec

Cover photo — Kenny Woroner

POURQUOI PAYER PLUS CHER?



SUZUKI
83  84

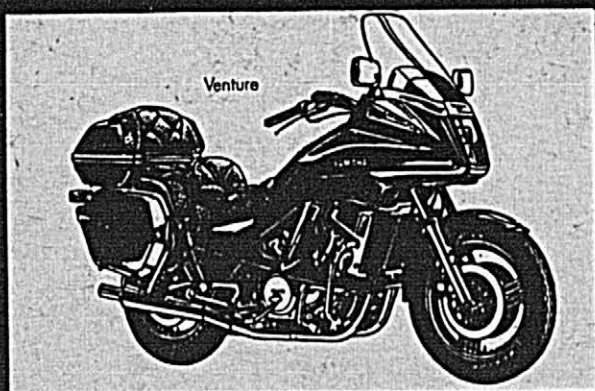


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YAMAHA
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U of T gets MUM mag

TORONTO (CUP) — A right wing paper with connections to the Campus Conservatives and a similar publication at McGill University is being started at the University of Toronto.

The U.T. Magazine was conceived at a meeting of members of the campus political right, including David Frum, son of broadcaster Barbara Frum. Frum's sister Linda, started the controversial McGill University

Magazine last term and reportedly advised the creators of the U.T. Magazine.

Editor Nigel Wright, a student councillor, will say little about the paper, except that he wants it to be a "bit of a surprise."

Another contributor, Chair of the student council board Tony Clements is active in the Campus Conservative club. Clements was involved in the

anti-CFS campaign at the U of T last year, claiming the student organization to be "loud, boorish and radical."

No one involved would comment on where the funding for the paper would come from. The McGill University magazine was funded in part by the Bank of Montréal and "private donors".

The first issue came out last week.

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The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), La Presse Etudiante du Québec (PEQ), and Campus Plus (CUP Media services).

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NEWS

Scots floor Yanks in debate

by Colin Tomlins

Censoring the last 40 years. The 250 people attending Saturday's final round of the Debating Union's Winter Carnival Tournament did exactly that.

The finale of the DU's 35th annual tournament saw Prime Minister Michael MacFarlane and Minister of the Crown Ken-

serious than many in recent memory, a clear majority of those present voted to award the final debate to this team from Glasgow University, relegating Fordham University's cold war centurions, Tony Barker and Joe Nocello, to the ash-heap.

All was not doom and gloom, despite the seriousness of the government's case. "Scottish

weren't trying to play on any anti-American sentiment that might exist in the audience. Speaking again for the government, Kenny Barker described a probable conversation with his parents upon his return from North America. "They'll ask if Americans really drive around in *immense* cars, wearing Stetson hats, and I'll say no, they're really wonderful people. Then they'll laugh."

Further comic relief was provided by McGill alumnus, Fred McMahon. In an impassioned speech from the floor, McMahon sought to convince the house that NATO really was necessary; to prevent «the Canadian war-machine» from running roughshod over the United States! His fantastical explanation of how Canada brought Newfoundland into confederation (thereby saving us from having Ronald Reagan as Prime Minister) confused and amused the audience. Further, it won Mr. McMahon an award for best speech from the floor.

The *real* speaker's prizes, based on speaker points accumulated over the six regular rounds of debate, saw Prime Minister Michael MacFarlane taking top honours. Second and third place went to Ian Hanoomansingh of Dalhousie and Joan Canny of Yale.

With 82 teams from the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada competing, the largest parliamentary debate in the English speaking world was, according to the participants, also one of the best organized.

The tournament organisers were, once again, successful in convincing more than 250 members of the McGill community to spend their Winter Carnival weekend serving as volunteer judges.

Having met success in their organization of the Winter Carnival Tournament, the Debating Union is setting its sights on 1985, when they will be hosting the World Parliamentary Debating Championships.



daily - SUZY GOLDENBERG

logic" reared its head with the Minister of the Crown's rejection of arguments in favour of a defensive American «nuclear umbrella». "If you don't want to get wet, don't throw a bucket of water over yourself," he advised the crowd.

The government went to great lengths to point out that they

be an increase. We are just not sure of how much," said Ms. Sariut, an information officer at the Education Ministry.

McGill has received no official documentation on the fee increases.

Vice-Principal Academic Samuel Freedman echoed the confusion felt by most of Québec's universities. "We have absolutely no definite information, nothing official."

"We would find no increase acceptable. All the universities will oppose the proposals. It would have a major effect on the Ministry if all universities were to be united."

International Student Advisor D. Lang met recently with his counterparts from other Québec universities, both English and French.

"This is not simply a French-English issue. All will be af-

please turn to page 4

Campus Briefs

Canadian Defense Policy

The Political Science Students' Association (PSSA) is presenting a speech by former Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Pat Black, and a discussion on Canadian Defense Policy today in Leacock 13 at 15h00.

Management auctions for cancer research

Management students will be busy today, auctioning off more than 130 different prizes supplied by various Montréal companies to raise money for cancer research. The ninth annual auction is organised by the Management Undergraduate Students Association.

According to Management student David Bornstein, the association hopes to raise at least \$15,000, the amount raised two years ago. Taking place in Bronfman Cafeteria, prizes auctioned include a white water rafting vacation for two, sports equipment, calculators, haircuts, books, and stereo equipment.

Council to debate new constitution

Tonight at 19h30, Students' Council will debate and vote on the new Students' Society Constitution. According to Vice-President University Affairs Steven Matthews, the only changes to the constitution are "housecleaning" matters. However, some more interesting questions could come up. In the cafeteria.

Anti-Apartheid Awareness Week

The McGill South Africa Committee's (SAC) campaign to increase awareness of the white supremacist government of South Africa is a week-long series of events that will finish on Friday.

At 13h00 today, McGill historian Myron Echenberg will speak on the historical connections between Canada and South Africa in room 425/6 of the Union Building. At 19h00, there will be a presentation by Dan Mduli, a representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania (South Africa) in the Arts Council Room.

On Thursday at 13h30, McGill Professor Allen Fenichel will speak on the economics of Apartheid in room 310 of the Union Building. At 16h30, there will be a panel discussion on divestment, also in Union 310. Panelists include McGill professors Sam Noumoff, John Shingler, and Charles Taylor, and Concordia professor Chengiah Ragaven.

At noon Friday, there will be a presentation on women in South Africa by Stephanie Urdang in Union 310. Then at 19h00, the film *The Sun Will Rise* will be screened in Union 310 with a presentation by Jabu Dube, a representative of the African National Congress.

All events are free of charge; everyone is welcome.

The Womyn's Union sponsors art exhibit

The W.U. will be holding a judged art exhibition during International Womyn's Week. Artwork in any medium can be submitted on Friday, 2 March, from 15h-17h and Saturday, 3 March, 10h-13h, at Union 423. To be eligible, all artwork must be properly mounted and/or framed. Artists have the option of putting their work up for sale. For further information, call the W.U. at 392-8920, or Zvia Bird at 286-0382.

Dorothy Larose, a member of the women's encampment protesting the manufacturing of nuclear arms at the Seneca Army Depot in New York, will speak on the women's protest on February 9, at 13h00 in Union 425.

P.C.'s invade McGill

John Crosbie, Progressive Conservative leadership contender and Minister of Finance during the Clark government, will speak at McGill today. Organised by Forum National, Crosbie will be speaking in the Moot Court of the Law Faculty at 13h00.

More McGill P.C. party members will gather tonight at 19h00.

Jenny Beeman

Melinda Wittstock

Fees rise for '85

by Leela MadhavaRau

McGill's reputation as a cosmopolitan Canadian university may vanish if allegations of proposed fee increases are true.

The Québec Ministry of Education confirmed yesterday that foreign student fees would rise next year but did not reveal the extent of the increase.

Last week, Montreal Gazette columnist Nick Auf der Maur wrote that tuition rates would jump from from \$4,500 to \$8,000.

"We wrote a story the next day, followed it up and found the information to be accurate," said Dave Yates, the Gazette's Assistant City Editor.

But ministry officials denied that a new price for education has been set.

"There has been no official decision yet. The Council of Ministers is still studying the proposal. However, there must

MEETING: For Lesbian and Gay Issue. Daily office, Thursday at 14h00. Please Attend.

Quebec City Winter Carnival

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Naomi: 845-9171
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...Québec hikes levy

continued from page 3

affected to some degree. L'Université de Montréal expects that up to 50 per cent of their foreign students will be harmed by this policy." Lang is worried about the

bilateral agreements which are signed between the Québec government and the governments of francophone African nations.

"The criteria for these agreements must be reviewed.

What are they based upon? 11 out of 13 are due to expire this year but we don't know if they will renew or if a quota system will be imposed."

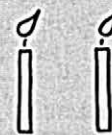
According to Freedman, while the government can, of course, bring about such changes, the timing will have its most detrimental effects on the universities.

"They are changing the rules with the ball in the air. It is unfair and misleading as thousands of applicants have already received the 1984-85 calendar and schedule of fees. These changes should have been on the table last fall," he said.

FRIDAY NIGHT DINNER

Date: Friday, Feb 10th, 1984
Time: 5:30 P.M.
Place: Hillel, 3460 Stanley St.
Cost: \$4.00, R.S.V.P. by Feb 9th 84

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Catherine Shatz
Chief Returning Officer

The world economy

by Keith Wilson

The world economy is a dynamic set of structural, psychological and economic relationships.

The liberal conception envisions the world as an aggregate of equal and independent nation-states trading with one another to the benefit of all. A popular view sees the world economy as the game board for conflict between the two superpowers, both competing for the entire terrain.

A different conception is outlined here, different because it begins with economic relationships, not national boundaries or centres of power.

A peculiar set of economic relationships developed in Western Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries at the margins of feudal society. In the towns, an exchange economy emerged. Merchants established trade routes throughout Europe, to Asia and to the Americas. As agriculture became more efficient, markets expanded and wealth accumulated. Labourers emigrated from the countryside to the cities; merchants built factories, ceasing to simply trade.

They created large factories, becoming capitalists, so named because their function was not to make the products but to supply the money.

The individual capitalist, to remain competitive, was forced to pay his workers less than the value of their work, thereby retaining a profit. In addition, the capitalist also had to continually expand his enterprise, as new techniques were designed for large scale ventures. The joint imperatives of maximizing value and of expanding production created the world economy.

Later some nations broke away from this specific form of capitalism as "socialist" countries. They belong, nonetheless, to a

world economy created by capitalism and dominated by a world trading pattern formed by capitalist relations.

In the course of finding cheap labour and markets for the goods of an unprecedentedly productive system, 18th century European capitalism, through the power of the state, subjugated continents. This was the period of colonialism.

The economic complement of the capitalist system are the underdeveloped economies. The latter comprise most of the world's population.

The underdeveloped regions are characterized by two sectors: the family farming sector and the capital sector. Wages remain low in the city simply because the capital sector cannot utilize all the available labour.

During this century however, the underdeveloped world has erupted. Wars of national liberation and communist revolutions have aimed at eliminating the oppressive relationships between the underdeveloped and the international sectors.

Thus far the international capitalist system has adapted. The multinational corporation has replaced the state as the instrument for penetrating the underdeveloped world.

Capitalist nations have founded economic and political agencies (the OECD, IMF etc) capable of uniting and advancing their interests. Struggle within the underdeveloped nations and adaption of the capitalist system are the crucial processes of change in the world economy. Struggle in underdeveloped regions could mean development for those nations; within the capitalist system it means the collapse of capitalist relations.

The future of the world economy depends on whether struggle is more efficacious than capitalism is adaptable.

Western money in the Soviet Union

by Toby Sanger

As western investment in socialist countries increases so does the blurring of ideological distinctions.

There are presently over 500 western-owned firms producing goods for Poland's consumer market. Last year the gross sales of these firms topped \$500 million.

China now hosts a number of capitalist ghettos or "special economic zones" in its southern provinces that have attracted over \$500 million of western investment.

Benefitting from low labor costs, tax holidays, exemptions from custom duties on equipment and raw materials and the ability to fire employees at will, these western companies in China have been such a success that the Fujian province wants the special economic zones not to be so special — they want the preferential treatment extended to the whole province.

With favourable changes in the laws regarding patents and the assurance by Premier Zhao when he was in Canada that investors would be insured in the event of political turmoil, western investment is likely to increase greatly in the coming years.

While relatively new in the case of China, this strange alliance across ideological boundaries in fact dates from the early 1920's in the Soviet Union. Armand Hammer — now head of Occidental Petroleum, then the son of one of the founders of the American Communist Party — turned a trip to the Soviet Union in 1921 into the basis for a highly profitable business under socialism with all of Lenin's blessings.



The ventures — including an asbestos mining concession, a bank and a pencil factory — made him millions of dollars before Stalin bought out all the foreign owned corporations in the 1930's.

Hammer's company — Occidental Petroleum — returned to the Soviet Union after Stalin to build a fertilizer plant on the Volga river. The Soviet natural gas pipeline was originally to be part of this contract but it was scuttled before Reagan got into the act.

More recently, Occidental Petroleum built the \$180 million "world trade center" in Moscow with the help of Bechtel Inc. (past directors of which have included George Shultz, Casper Weinberger and other members of the Reagan administration).

In the last few years western business in the Soviet Union has suffered from Reagan's embargo on supplies for the soviet gas pipeline. Nonetheless Hammer's company has recently arranged a couple of oil exploration ventures in the South China Sea as well as the construction of a \$500 million open pit coal mine in northern China.

Other large scale investments include Petrocan, which has just closed a deal to search for offshore oil in China; a \$4.5 million contract for GEC and a French company to build a nuclear reactor in southern China; and a plan for ICI to set up four 500 hectare farms in the USSR to demonstrate advanced fertilizer agriculture.

Where the White Army and the Koumintang failed before them, western firms are finding that they are profiting very handsomely.

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DEAN OF STUDENTS

A committee to advise the Principal on the selection of an **Associate Dean of Students** at McGill University has begun its work. The position contemplated will be a half-time appointment with duties commencing June 1, 1984. The initial appointment will be for a period of four years to coincide with the term of office of the present Dean of Students, and may be renewed. In accordance with established practice, because the present Dean of Students is a male, the Advisory Committee intends to search for a female who holds an academic appointment to be Associate Dean. The Advisory Committee would be very pleased to hear from individuals who are interested in this position or who wish to nominate candidates. Please direct all correspondence to **Dr. S.O. Freedman, Vice-Principal (Academic, Room 504, F. Cyril James Building.)** Applications and nominations will be more useful to the Advisory Committee if accompanied by a *curriculum vitae* and the names of three referees, and should be submitted by **February 29, 1984.**



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The McGill Debating Union



Would like to thank everyone who judged for
 The Winter Carnival Debating Tournament.
 We owe our success to your participation!



SCARLET KEY AWARD 1984

We are now calling for applications for the Scarlet Key Award which distinguishes those students who deserve recognition for their contributions to McGill *aside from academic achievement.* Excellence in leadership, as demonstrated by effort and ability to motivate and involve others will be especially considered. Any student exhibiting such qualities while maintaining their academic commitments may be nominated for the receipt of this honour.

Students or persons wishing to nominate a student may pick up **application kits** at the Students' Society General Office, 3480 McTavish Street, room 105 (next to Sadie's).

Upon completion, application forms may be returned to the Scarlet Key Committee through Internal Mail at the Students' Society information desk or in Porters' Offices in McGill buildings.

If you require additional information please enquire at the Students' Society information desk or speak to a member of the Scarlet Key Committee.

The selection Committee will review applications on a regular basis and will announce award recipients or invite applicants for an interview as appropriate.

THE DEADLINE IS FEBRUARY 29th, 1984

Scott Keating
 Joanie Vance
 Coordinators
 Scarlet Key Committee

TODAYS

Anti-Apartheid Awareness Week McGill historian Myron Echenberg speaks on historical connection between South Africa and Canada. Union 425, 13h00.
Pan-Africanist Congress representative Dan Mduli speaks in Arts Council at 19h00.
Amnesty International Steven Foster, Refugee Lawyer speaks at 16h00 in Union 425. Urgent Action meeting follows.
Edition Françoise Réunion à B03 — Bureau du Daily. Venez Nombres.
Département de langue et littérature française Conférence avec Marc Angenot à 18h00.
Pavillon Peterson, 3460 McTavish.
Tertulia hoy en el Bronfman, 6° piso. Vete a charlar. Habrá café y pastel. Empezará a las dos y termina a las seis.
Feminist Film Series screens *It Can't Be Winter, We Haven't Had Summer Yet* at 20h00 in Lea 132.
Gays and Lesbians of McGill GALOM meeting at 16h00, Union 402.
Mavis Gallant Author of *Home Truths* speaks at 13h00 in Arts Council Room.
AISEC McGill Seminar: Québec Public Sector — The Right to Strike. Bronfman 301. 15h00-16h00.
John Crosbie speaks at 13h00 in the Moot Court, Law Faculty on the Canadian Economy.
Term Paper Research Workshops Humanities (Lit., Hist., Ling., Film.) 12h00-13h00. Social Sciences (Pol. Sc., Econ., Geo., Psych.) 16h00-17h00. Undergraduate Library Info Desk. Phone 392-4288.
Women's Union meets. "State of the Union." Union 423, 17h00.
McGill Progressive Conservatives meets at 19h00 in Leacock 513.
Christian Meditation with Oblate Derek Smith at Newman Centre, 3484 Peel. Noon. Call 392-5890, or 392-6711.
Sister Anne's Prayer Group Newman Centre, 19h30.

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Control of the media

by Karen Bastow

The United States announced its intention to withdraw from UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization last month.

The move, however, did not surprise most observers. The Reagan administration had repeatedly accused UNESCO of having an anti-American bias in UNESCO and harshly criticised the organization's proposals for a New Information Order (NIO).

Third World countries began calling for independent channels of information in 1976, when they became fed up with biased Western coverage, and the economic and political damage it caused. The countries asked for the right to reply to western criticisms of their nations, and the creation of independent wire services — whose staff would be better informed about Third World issues.

When in 1978, the general director of UNESCO, Senegalese president, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, reintroduced the motion it was charged by the West of "attempting to censor the media."

Antoine Char, of the Rome-based Inter Press service, which focuses on the Third World, said, "The West is afraid of a news agency in Zimbabwe being unable to criticize the government. But it seems to me that the Third World is saying: continue to cover our country, but stop covering our country in such a sensationalist manner. The Third World wants a voice in the jungle of information."

The Montréal representative of Interpress continued, "The Third World delegates are still talking about the New International Economic Order. But they think this has to include some type of information order — the news flows from the north to the south — and information affects the economies of these nations."

"The main complaint from the Third World 'is the wire services and the western media in general, it's coverage of the Third World is often or always biased. They present the Third World in terms of turmoil and catastrophe."

"The Third World is more than 'hot spot' news, it is more than war and poverty," Char said.

The Third World nations also get most of their international coverage from major western wire services, whether a story on a neighboring country or on a US election.

The news carried in the Western media affects foreign investment, bank loans, and tourism in Third World countries. UNESCO delegates argued throughout the 1970's that Western wire services and networks cater to their readers' superficial and sensational tastes, presenting their countries as unstable and violent.

The delegates are now asking for a horizontal flow of information. At present, 80 per cent of international news is gathered by the four big western press services, United Press International (UPI), Associated Press (AP), Reuters, and Agence France Presse (AFP).

"If Senegal wants news about Guinea they have to rely on a major wire service based in Washington — it doesn't make any sense — the Third World needs a major wire service to do this kind of thing," said Char.

Char said opposition to NIO is both commercial and political.

"The threat is not over international news coverage. The agencies want to be regional agencies, not international wire



NORTH-SOUTH MONOLOGUE

services. They wouldn't have the money for that and, anyway, that is not the priority," Char explained.

Within the western bloc at UNESCO, the proposal for a Third World wire service was seen as "a cover for attempts by dictatorial regimes to muzzle the

western press," (Harpers Magazine, January, 1984).

But the Third World is asking for the same thing the United States wanted in early 1900's.

"AP and UPI were created at the beginning of this century because the USA was emerging as a superpower and was saying it didn't make any sense for all US and South American news to come from Reuters. They wanted an American perspective. So in a sense the US was asking for a new information order," Char said.

In the last few years, Africa, Asia, and South America have been successful in setting up regional wire services. PANA, the Pan African News Agency was set up last year and covers most of the African nations. The agency is financed by different African countries and concentrates on social problems of the region.

The Western nations appear to be balking because they see a conflict between the goals of free press and a news service which would be financed mainly by Third World governments.

However, Char said, "they fail to recognize that much of the media in their own countries is government subsidized."

In Canada, the CBC is owned completely by the government.

And, Char added, "The fear of government control is in many ways unjustified, if you had less democratic, democratic and undemocratic Third World nations involved in the news agency, it would have a chance at impartiality. The Third World governments want something like PANA, which is a collective."

"We need a new information order. Almost all the news is controlled by four wire services. For freedom of informa-

tion we need competition."

The announced US withdrawal from UNESCO is not only a reaction to the new information order. Harpers magazine pointed to more widespread US dissatisfaction with the United Nations.

American Ambassador to the United Nations Jeanne Kirkpatrick announced last September that the US should withdraw from the UN to protest the "anti-western bias" of the organization.

George Newell, a state department functionary, charged the UN had become 'overly politicized' adding, "The place is skewed, so overly radical that it is not serving the purpose it is supposed to serve." (Harpers January 1984).

The membership of the UN has expanded in the latter part of this century. The US no longer has the power to influence decisions made. The announced withdrawal from UNESCO is in many ways a symbolic gesture of American dissatisfaction with the entire organization.

But as Char said, "It is true there is a politicization within UNESCO, but this is true of all UN bodies. If the US dislikes this and then withdraws from UNESCO because of it, the US should withdraw from all the UN bodies. The Reagan administration should be consistent. But in UNESCO, unlike in other UN bodies, the US does not have veto power."

The United States contributes 25 per cent of the UNESCO budget. Without this money UNESCO will unlikely be able to continue the educational and scientific gains it has made in the past. However, the U.S. cannot be forced to contribute money to an organization in which it feels isolated.

Gasoline & Flowers -

Empty flower vase on the glass table
He/She is about to pour in the ideology
Margaret Thatcher or Golda Meir have two
Choices: gasoline or water

Your choice bud...your archambault prisoners
are forced to make their own cell blocks
and paint license plates

Deliberations over:

In goes the gas. Some bastard always over us
Innocent Trudeau is the flower, the dam
he commissions in Haiti is the thorn
that jabs the peasants of the most fertile
land into the cheap labor of Hydro Port au
Prince du Québec.

They now grow baseballs

Western children nursed in school into flowers
of the international division of labor...

The Iranian oil worker has studied these children
from the time of Babe Ruth...more gas here with
flowers there, and the fire flies' orbit
tightens.

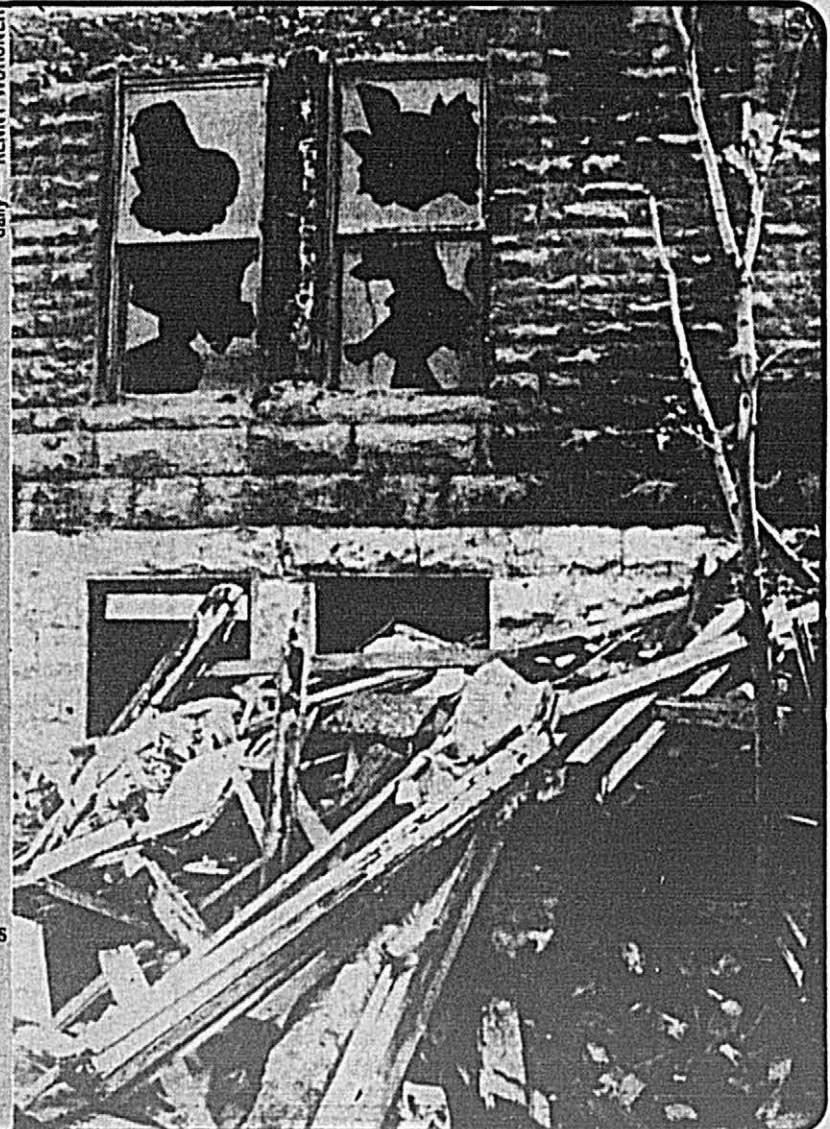
John Hopkins surgeons remove the fingernails
of Palestinians and Peace Now Jews

Latin America tells us more about the arrangements

The Canadian press fucks itself in both
eyes, ears and the hole it calls a mind.

by Julian Samuel.

daily - KENNY WOODNER



Canada: how we lost the long b

by Catherine Bainbridge and Albert Nerenberg

One June morning in 1940, Mr. King, the head of state of a sparsely populated developing country, arrived in Ogdensburg, New York, to meet the president of the United States. Mr. King came from a country which was busy selling off its vast resources in return for advanced technology and manufactured goods from the US. Mr. King's country was going to begin financing the US to buy Mr. King's country. Mr. King was quite out of touch and made many decisions without consulting his government or his people. When he met President Franklin D. Roosevelt, after long hours of bargaining he won only one concession out of the tough president before he finally signed his country to an important agreement: the official date of Canada's signing of its Permanent Military Alliance with the United States, was moved to fall on the same day as Prime Minister Mackenzie King's birthday.

Canada's economy has evolved through a long circular route to get to its current muddled state. The character of present Canadian economic dependence has echoes of its early colonial history. Crucial decisions are made outside the country leaving the Canadian government the ceremony. Despite the country's enormous wealth, like most Third World countries Canada has not succeeded in determining its own economic development. Canada is the richest underdeveloped country.

The archetypal Third World country is a nation which survives only by exploiting its material resources and its labour in exchange for imported technology or manufactured goods. Canada, in its origins, was a Third World country with a difference. It was settled by Europeans.

The colony financed itself by getting loans and selling bonds and stocks to a Britain wanting to do something with the heaping profits of empire. The local financiers were a small group of Montréal merchants with good connections in London. They included the founders of Canadian railways and banks and the fur-trapping bosses. This group would later become Canada's federal government.

According to McGill Economics professor Tom Naylor, "Confederation was the work of a few British investors in colonial securities and a handful of Montréal wholesale merchants and financiers who created the Canadian state in their own image."

Unlike the United States, but very much like many Latin American countries, Canada's early development was engineered by its federal government. Naylor claims this is critical factor in Canada's economic history: "Canada in its conception was the most centralised of all the classical federations of the world, with stronger federal control than the U.S., Australia, or Switzerland. Every major commercial and economic power was given to the federal government, that is to say the Montréal clique."

Canada's economy developed through private deals with the neighbour to the south. The government made way for a protected number of families to lead Canadian industry, (ie Molsons, Eatons, Bronfmans). Success was always a matter of favour, never a result of the powerful and adventurous entrepreneurial spirit that is supposed to characterise the leaders of free enterprise. This no cultural trait, nor a climactic one, but the result of government patronage.

Commerce before industry

These Canadians had the great Canadian railway built to better exploit Canada's wheat farming. Their next step was to erect tariff barriers against the U.S. to ensure that Western farmers would buy their merchandise from Ontario and Québec. The main purpose of the policy was not to protect young Canadian industry but to keep the trading system in the hands of the railway and the Montréal clique.

Because of the tariffs, American manufacturers, who had been exporting to Canada, just opened branch plants inside Canada instead. This is how Canadian entrepreneurship became, in fact, the job of American entrepreneurs. This was the critical difference between Canada's progress and the US — the real Canadian economic force was always a commercial class — the railways, grain elevators and the merchants — never the aggressive industrial class like those which led Britain and America. The substance

of the romantic 'last spike' era in Canada's past was the unbalanced diet that deformed and crippled the growth of independent Canadian capitalism.

As the paternal backing of the British faltered with the decline of the empire, control of Canadian enterprise began slipping from Canadian hands into Americans'. The future looked good. The nature of the Canadian economy was soon completely transformed — more factories and wealth. It seemed that up to WW1 the adolescent Canadian economy had been smoking the British empire's dope, when the British cleared out, Canada suddenly found itself selling heroin for the new big dealer on the capitalism scene. Where the original British push just kept things interesting for Canadian colonisers, the Americans direct line permeated the living flesh of the economy, expanding it. Canada was hooked. Canada's new arrangement came out into the open in 1935 when Mackenzie King signed the Reciprocal Trade agreement with the U.S. Three years later Roosevelt announced at Queens University in Canada that the U.S. would not allow Canada to be dominated by any other empire.

When WW2 ended, the United States was the only country left standing and proceeded to help itself to foreign markets. Over the next two decades U.S.

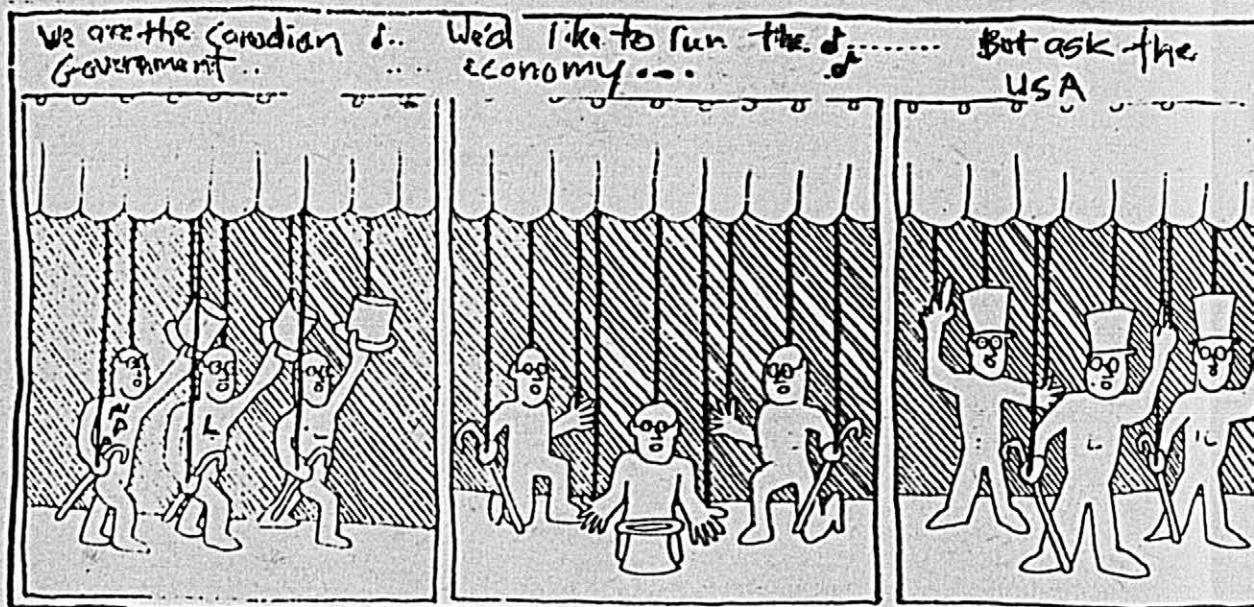
multinational corporations either implemented or took over most of the Canadian industry and mining. By 1964, 80 per cent of long term foreign investment in Canada was American: 60 per cent of manufacturing was foreign controlled, 75 per cent of petroleum and natural gas, and 60 per cent of mining and smelting. (Kari Levitt *The Silent Surrender*).

Canada was bought by the US with its own money and property. According to McGill Economist Kari Levitt, "the brutal fact is that the acquisition of control by US companies over the commodity-producing sectors of the Canadian economy has largely been financed corporate savings deriving from the sale of Canadian resources... from 1957 to 1954 only 15 per cent of investment funds came from the United States itself."

Meet the new boss

Multinationals undermine the chosen economic direction of any host country according to Levitt. Multinationals design products with American markets in mind because the research and development for those products is done in the US.

The idea that U.S. direct investment via multinationals is damaging to the long term interests of Canadians isn't only the preserve of left-wing economists. In 1981, University of Alberta Economist, B.W.



The difficult escape

by Brendan Weston

The failure of the South to break away from overdependence on the international economy has become increasingly evident in the last two decades.

The economic nationalism which accompanied the granting of independence to the colonized nations, the instability of international export markets, and the successful rapid industrialization of the Soviet Union and the Western economies during WWII fueled support for a national industrial policies.

Import Substitution Industrialization

Overwhelmingly the policy chosen was import substitution, or ISI. "For most countries ISI is the only road to industrialization and there is no other" says McGill economics professor Kari Levitt.

ISI policy encouraged the domestic manufacture of goods formerly imported, by raising the exchange rate. This made imports expensive. At the same

time essential imports such as machinery were subsidized. The results of the policy were initially encouraging — domestic production grew rapidly, but flaws in the approach soon became apparent.

Firstly the highly unequal income distribution of most LDC's geared production towards luxuries, which faced a limited market. Secondly, the imported machinery was often unsuitable for a developing nation where there is an abundance of unskilled labour but a shortage of capital.

Transnational corporations set up subsidiaries and gained control of the most dynamic sectors of the economy, taking most of the profit out of the country.

The interests of the multinationals and landowners were compatible in that neither wished to challenge the existing economic inequality.

The decline in domestic food production, as land began to be geared towards export crops, drew subsistence laborers into

the cities — looking for jobs. Many of the jobs did not materialize — in most underdeveloped nations 20% of the population is unemployed, while a comparable proportion is underemployed. The benefits of modern industry stayed in the cities, leaving the rural areas stagnant.

The 'easy stage' of ISI development drew to a close. Further growth in these countries requires a rise in the income of the populations or at least a more egalitarian distribution of wealth.

The developed world has tended toward protectionism in the last decade, further blocking imports from the South.

In addition, the equipment developing nations have already bought from the industrialized world is quickly becoming obsolete. Attempts to replace it will be frustrated by the South's difficulty in earning foreign exchange.

Each nation's experience with these trends will no doubt differ. Brazil and Mexico have

attle to control our economy

Wilkinson wrote for the C.D. Howe Institute:

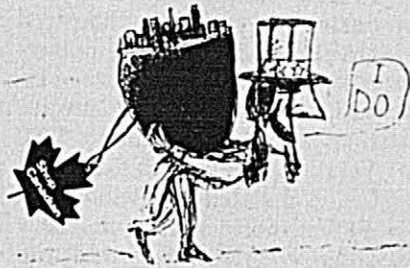
"The importation of technical and managerial services from foreign parents is becoming one of the largest and most rapidly growing expenses for the Canadian economy."

Wilkinson claims foreign-owned firms are more likely to receive Research and Development subsidies from the Federal government even though they spend less on R and D than most Canadian firms. Foreign firms import more of their materials from the U.S. than Canadian companies discouraging Canadian manufacturing and aggravating Canada's unemployment problem.

Canada gives its labour, its markets, its resources, its capital to the U.S. and in return the U.S. makes most of the decisions for Canada. If economic relations were popularly viewed like political systems, Canadians would be seen to be the victims of a loathsome dictatorship.

In 1973, the awareness of pressing need to take control of the economy and culture prompted the Liberal government to set-up the Canadian Radio Television Commission, Petro-Canada and the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA). It was too little, too late.

FIRA reviews the function of established foreign controlled industries and publicise foreign take over



applications, enabling the Canadian firms to make counter-offers using government loans. Initially FIRA wasn't noticed by in the U.S., probably because it barely intervened in corporate affairs. But with the unveiling of the National Energy Program (NEP) on October 28th 1980, one week before the election of Ronald Reagan, the government provoked U.S. anger. Canada introducing the NEP was tantamount to a full grown child returning home to pee on their parents rug.

Corporate leaders in the U.S. launched a crusade against the Canadian government, and demanded that the American congress avenge on their behalf. With the battle cry of "reciprocity", the American code word for retaliation, U.S. lobbies brought massive pressure on Canada. The lobbies threatened to punish the Canadian economy in other sectors other than energy.

Surrender

The U.S. didn't even have to act and Canada backed down on FIRA. Ottawa gave private assurances to the U.S., followed by a public declaration in Parliament, that the NEP would not be applied any other foreign controlled sectors.

Helpless, helpless, helpless, helpless

Stephen Clarkson, of the Canadian Institute for Economic Policy, defines the new U.S. rules for Canada:

"Any deviation from Canada's historical role as a resource hinterland and captive market are to be resisted with vigour." He adds "The turning point of 1981 appears to have inaugurated a period of continuing crisis as Canada attempts to resolve its disastrous economic problems and the United States beats back whatever advances are made."

According to McGill Economist, Jack Weldon, the federal government has no will to deal with its domestic crisis and instead spends time performing

diplomatic pirouettes on the world political scene, as recently seen in Pierre Trudeau's peace initiative cum ski trip.

Weldon stresses that, by itself, the federal government is impotent no matter which political party is in power: "Ottawa has been reduced to the type of colonial government you used to see in the hey day of the British empire: its for ceremonies, officiating, public relations."

Weldon suggests that, because it is a U.S. election year, the Liberals, who are desperate for votes, will not have in their coming budget the only thing which might otherwise save them, a radical change from previous economic policies.

But decisions are being made.

"North American capitalism is a single thing" says Weldon. The growing service industries (Communications and entertainment, chain restaurants, pornography) in Canada are indistinguishable from those in the US. The direction for North American services is set in the US. Canada is a culture without representation in the real government — the U.S. government and the multinational head offices.

Weldon believes the state of Canadian political parties reflects the federal government's insignificance in North America: "our social democratic party, the NDP, is in a bog. The other two parties, with a little exaggeration, are made up of random agents of Amway."

Industrial strategy: the impossible dream?

Since the WW2 Canada hasn't kept up with the changes in the World economy. On the one hand Canada's labour intensive industries (textiles, furniture, clothing and fixtures) and the country's assembly line products are facing increasing competition from underdeveloped nations. On the other hand rich developed countries are entering what has been called "the post industrial stage". Employment is moving away from manufacturing industries to services. The drive of their exports is the export of scientific and technical knowledge. This involves fundamental structural changes in their economies. The Japanese are well ahead of everybody else in industrial strategy — choosing winning industries and phasing losers out while minimising social costs such as unemployment.

Canada is outdating itself. Canada continues to protect labour-intensive industries which are no longer competitive. Meanwhile the government solicits direct multinational investment and imports technology instead of developing it. A timid federal government is fighting valiantly to defend a few jobs in the short run but has no long term plans.

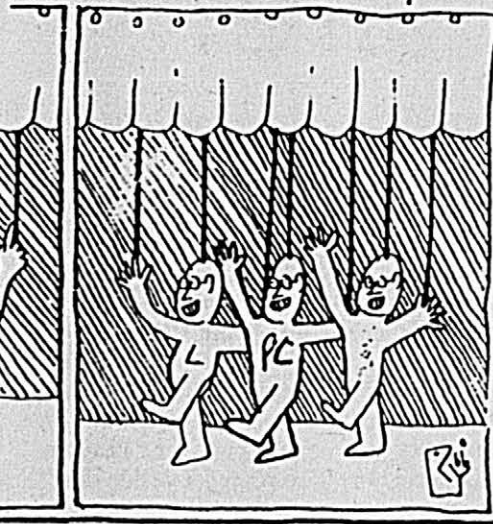
Out of the cynical mire of Canadian politics a old idea has recently come back into vogue with vigor and vengeance. Under the flashing neon sign of free enterprise, the neo-conservatives call for opening relations with the US. Canada must throw off its protectionist chains denuding itself of government interventions and embrace the U.S. in free trade.

Even if every Canadian developed a taste for acid rain, the U.S. would never open up its sacred "National Interest" sectors to Canadian competition. Some of these sectors, Communications technology, Nuclear energy, and specialised aviation happen to be the only areas where Canada has developed front line technology. The U.S. government could never convince leading corporations in these sectors that they must risk destruction because of a happy new agreement with Canada.

While Canada maintains disastrous unemployment and sinks deeper into economic confusion and inaction, the Reagan administration offered an option out: research, development and production of military high-technology. Toronto Litton Guidance system for cruise missiles is the most controversial of the country's military-related projects. Canada is already the world's 9th largest exporter of weaponry. It is interesting to note that Canada's newest political party, the right-wing Canadian Commonwealth Party, sees Canada's future in the development of laser beam weaponry for the arms race.

While Canada challenged the U.S. over the control of its economy and lost, the country can still follow the trail set for us long ago on Mackenzie King's birthday. Vote Mulroney.

...It's then we seek to please.



from dependancy

bargaining strength because of their huge debts (\$80 billion plus).

"A country can't go bankrupt" explains Levitt, maintaining that "on the whole, industrialization has occurred quite rapidly and dependency has decreased."

Export Led Growth

A recent and controversial trend in the international division of labor is the export-led growth (E.L.G.) strategy which advocates the export of light manufactures like textiles in order to decrease dependence on low-productivity commodity production.

South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, known collectively as the 'gang of four', have combined cheap labor and simple technology to become major exporters of light manufactures without suffering significant foreign ownership, rising inequality or rising unemployment.

Pascal Blaque-Belair, a graduate student in economics,

explains the success of ELG in South Korea as due to three factors: the US land reform after WWII; and a policy of ISI boosted by US aid following the devastation of the Korean war. Finally, the 1962 military coup allowed the change to ELG.

The South Korean government instituted five-year plans which encouraged the export of manufactures, restricted foreign investment and maintained low wages through union repression. Growth rates averaged 9 per cent per year between 1964 and 1970, despite the strain of heavy military expenditure.

Efforts to improve health and education were made, but here South Korea was less successful.

"If development is associated with growth then South Korea has been successful, but if development is associated with political and social improvement of living conditions then it has fared very poorly," says Blaque-Belair.

Political Science and East Asian scholar Professor Samuel Noumoff uses stronger

language: "Nations with ELG have in common, repressive political systems, growing income gaps and increasing repression of labor to maintain themselves.

"Therefore any prospect of liberalization is impossible within the present system. Rather than increasing independence, ELG has increased subordination and led to the distortion of national development priorities."

The 'gang of four' now are squeezed by increased competition from other cheap exporters and protectionism in the developed world. In order to achieve continued growth, they will be forced to make the transition to heavy and skilled industry.

One of the escapes available to the South from the constraints of the international economy is the development of indigenous technology.

"Of all the problems of monopolistic arrangements, the one of technology is most severe," says Levitt.

Soviet labour is inefficient lazy apathetic

by Costa Kostarakis

Central planning in the Soviet Union has created inefficient, lazy, and apathetic workers.

At least, that is what U.S. News and World Report wants us to believe. In a recent article, the magazine maintained that these problems are inherent in the USSR's central command planning structure.

The labour market in the USSR depends on planned economic and legal measures. Each citizen has a constitutional duty and a guaranteed right to work. Central planning determines the nature and location of the jobs, and seeks to provide the needed labour.

The magazine's analysts say guaranteed employment combined with secured benefits (free education and medical care) has helped create a lazy work force with few incentives to work. Industries have a hard time finding workers to fill vacancies

(underemployment).

Secured benefits, cheap rent, and early retirement are not exclusive to a command system. Such market oriented economies as Australia, West Germany, Sweden, and Canada have similar benefits available. Whether or not they produce an apathetic work force is debatable but surely it is not a product of the command system but a social and political reality for both systems.

Of course, inefficiencies in the Soviet system do exist.

Economists Morris Bernstein and David Fusfeld in their book, *The Soviet Economy*, write about the lack of accurate information reaching the decision makers. Much reliable information is lost before it can reach the top of the planning hierarchy. Deficiencies in analysis and planning limit the success of efforts to achieve full and productive use of labour.

Soviet planners have concentrated investment in heavy industry to achieve industrial growth and produce military equipment because of fear of invasion after the 1917 revolution. The United Nations 1980 Yearbook shows that the Soviet Union invested 226.8 thousand million rubles in heavy industry and only 68.4 to the production of light industry (consumer goods).

As mentioned earlier, history provides many answers to today's labour problems. It is too easy to argue that all problems arise from command planning itself. The Soviet Union has labour problems just like most industrialized nations. Many of these stem from industrialization rather than central planning.

But, as in all economies, central planning does engender certain unique problems.



daily — KENNY WORNER

A l'ombre d'un krash bancaire?

par Pierre Laliberté

En août 1982 le Mexique annonçait qu'il ne pourrait plus honorer ses engagements financiers internationaux. Soudainement la fragilité du système financier international devint claire pour tous, et si les analyses apocalyptiques qui remplirent alors les journaux ont maintenant disparues, la situation n'a toutefois pas connu de véritable amélioration.

L'aspect le plus spectaculaire du problème est évidemment celui de l'endettement des pays du tiers-monde et de l'Europe de l'Est. En 1983, leur dette totale s'élevait à près de 800 milliards \$US, une somme qui représente plus de 11% de l'actif total des grandes banques internationales.(1) Pour bien saisir ici la portée internationale du problème un exemple suffira. Dans trois pays seulement, le Brésil, le Mexique et l'Argentine, les neufs plus grandes banques américaines ont engagé des montants supérieurs à 120% de leur capital.(2)

Comment en sommes-nous arrivés à une pareille situation? D'abord les années 70 ont vu une expansion fulgurante de la "liquidité" du système bancaire international. Avec cette abondance relative de capitaux-argents (provenant principalement de l'afflux des "pétro-dollars", les banques cherchèrent activement de nouveaux clients. Or, les pays en voie de développement, confrontés à des problèmes grandissants de balance des paiements des suites de la hausse du prix du pétrole et de l'augmentation de leurs besoins d'importation en biens capitaux et en produits alimentaires, constituèrent les clients privilégiés. Les pays producteurs de pétrole, pour leur part, s'engagèrent dans des programmes d'industrialisation massive, certains empruntant pour cela de façon plus que libérale.

Avec la récession généralisée (certains diront la crise) de 1980, les prix du pétrole (comme ceux des matières premières) chutèrent de façon inattendue et catastrophique pour ces pays. Les pays endettés non-pétroliers profitèrent à peine de cette baisse, leur pro-

blème essentiel étant dorénavant la charge de leur dette extérieure. Le coup fatal devait être porté par la politique monétariste des hauts taux d'intérêt du gouvernement Reagan. Du coup, on assista à une augmentation dramatique du fardeau de la dette de ces pays. Ainsi, en moins de trois ans, les pays d'Amérique latine ont vu leur dette pratiquement doubler passant de 170 milliards \$US en 1979 à 320 milliards \$US en 1982. Cette somme représente plus de 40% du PNB total de tout le continent. En 1982, le service de la dette absorbait à lui seul 50% des devises annuellement rapportées par les exportations.(3)

On peut ici se demander pourquoi les banques se seraient mises dans un tel pétrin. L'appât du gain reste encore ici la principale raison. Les banques canadiennes, pour prendre un exemple local, réalisent presque 50% de leurs profits internationaux dans les pays en voie de développement, alors que ceux-ci ne comptent que pour 35% environ de ces mêmes activités internationales.

Chaque banque a donc cherché à maximiser sans trop se préoccuper des conséquences globales qui en découlaient. Cela est d'autant plus vrai que les banques privées peuvent toujours compter en cas de crise financière sérieuse sur le soutien de leur propre banque centrale. Il est évident qu'un gouvernement ne pourrait laisser s'effondrer une grande banque sans voir le reste du système bancaire périr.

Mais face à la situation actuelle, où la marge de "liquidité" internationale rétrécit (les pays de l'OPEP pris dans leur ensemble sont maintenant débiteurs), les banques augmentent leur provision pour faire face à d'éventuels coups durs. Elles manifestent de moins en moins d'intérêt à renouveler leurs prêts aux pays en difficulté. Dans les cas particuliers du Mexique et du Brésil, il a fallu que le Fonds monétaire international menace de ne plus contribuer lui-même pour inciter les banques à augmenter leurs propres crédits. Ces dernières réclament désormais que les

pays endettés se plient, comme condition préalable, à la "médecine" du FMI.

Or la politique économique prônée par le FMI auprès des pays débiteurs soulève énormément d'opposition intérieure. Il s'agit essentiellement d'un plan d'austérité visant à réduire les importations et les dépenses publiques pour éliminer le déficit de la balance des paiements. Tous les économistes sérieux s'accordent pour dire que ces programmes ne règlent rien, au mieux amèneraient-ils une amélioration de la balance des paiements à court-terme. Ces politiques déflationnistes et de libéralisation de l'économie amènent en fait une réduction de la capacité productive de ces pays, un chômage massif, la concentration des revenus et ultimement une inflation galopante et des déficits extérieurs massifs... ceux-là mêmes que le FMI prétend vouloir corriger. En somme, le "remède" du FMI attaque les symptômes au risque de tuer le patient!

Le "succès" de tels programmes passent par l'écrasement économique et politique des travailleurs locaux. Il n'est pas du tout certain que ceux-ci acceptent longtemps de faire les frais de ces mesures. Il ne serait pas étonnant que des pays se dérobaient à leurs obligations. Déjà le Venezuela, qui possède tout de même une plus grande marge de manoeuvre, s'est refusé à adopter le programme monétariste du FMI.

Il n'y a pas que les pays sur-endettés qui créent des problèmes. Les dix dernières années ont vu se multiplier le nombre de faillites d'entreprises et de banques privées. La politique montariste de Reagan a entraîné, là aussi, des problèmes de trésorerie aigus chez plusieurs grandes sociétés. En 1982, plus de 32 banques faisaient faillite aux USA.

L'érosion des marges de profits a entraîné une réduction du taux de financement interne chez les entreprises non-financières. De plus en plus, celles-ci ont eu recours à des sources de financement externes i.e. les banques. Au Canada, l'endettement bancaire des entreprises non-financières est passé de 36\$ milliards en 1979 à 88\$ milliards en 1983. En

1982, les frais d'intérêt totalisaient pas moins de 61% des revenus d'opération de ces mêmes entreprises...(4)

Cette vulnérabilité envers le crédit bancaire combinée à une situation économique difficile renforce d'autant plus la fragilité des institutions financières. Pour réduire cette dépendance, plusieurs entreprises ont d'ailleurs remis en question leurs plans d'investissements. Et c'est là tout le paradoxe du problème car l'espoir ultime de le voir se résorber réside dans une reprise rapide de la croissance économique mondiale. Or, les mesures d'assainissement des entreprises et celles qui sont imposées par le FMI aux pays débiteurs, compromettent carrément les espoirs de reprise. Ainsi, les solutions à court-terme aux problèmes financiers actuels émasculent la seule vraie solution. A moins d'un changement de direction fondamental qui rejette le monétarisme pour des solutions globales plus acceptables, tant politiquement qu'économiquement, le capitalisme n'est pas prêt de sortir des sables mouvants de ses propres contradictions. Au sujet du sort du capitalisme laissent le mot de la fin au très capitaliste magazine britannique *Euromoney*. Celui-ci parlant des pays débiteurs du tiers-monde remarquait: "their grievances are also easy to understand: that American interest rates remain high and may go higher because America chooses to run a high budget deficit, but refuses to monetize it; the budget deficit is high because America chooses to spend much on defence; and spending on defence is high because America wishes to protect global capitalism. But it is capitalism, particularly in tomorrow's economies, that is most at risk today."(5)

(1) *L'état du monde 1983*, Editions du Boréal Express, p.43 et 636.

(2) *Ibid*, p.127-128

(3) *Inprecor*, no. 151, p.12

(4) Moreau, François, "Les banques canadiennes et la crise internationale", texte non-publié

(5) *Euromoney*, octobre 1983, p.73

Stats distort women's role in dev't.

by Mariam S. Pal

Women in less developed regions have been the victims of old fashioned statistics and Western ethnocentrism.

Census and other data collection methods have been entirely based on those used and developed for the industrialised world. These techniques have problems even when applied in the west: in their transfer to LDCs (Less Developed Countries) the results are damaging.

The use of such data, to measure women's participation in the work force, have meant the almost complete exclusion of women from development planning.

Women perform at least one third of all agricultural work in LDCs, a figure which by some estimates (Food and Agricultural Organization) is as high as 60 per cent.

The problem with the statistical definition used in economic planning, as in the developed world, is the equation of 'economically contributing' with 'money wage'. Women in LDCs often perform multiple roles of (seasonal) agricultural labourer, handicraft worker, child rearer and domestic.

Failing to recognize half the country's labor force makes any schemes for creating employment inadequate. It also distorts national measures of economic

growth and productivity.

Providing new systems of measurement is currently being undertaken by the FAO, ILO and U.N.

Census takers determined female

sions abroad WID officers have input into integrating women into the development process.

Canada's recognition of WID has been noticeably lacking. Several years ago

Migrant workers fund Western economies

by Toby Sanger

Modern-day mass migrations of labour have been different than those that have occurred in previous centuries. Today, labour migration mainly consists of unskilled labour moving temporarily in response to changes in demand in the host countries.

The approximately 4.2 million (400,000 illegal or "undocumented") foreign workers in France and the 4 million in West Germany come mostly from Southern Europe, Turkey and North Africa.

There are over 2.5 million foreign workers in the Arab Gulf States, coming mostly from India, Pakistan and other Arab countries although some come from as far away as South Korea lured by the prospect of oil-rich salaries.

low for a wide variety of unskilled jobs and make few demands on the host country's social services.

Because it operates to their benefit, native workers are often encouraged to adopt racist attitudes towards foreign workers, especially during periods of high unemployment in cyclical downswings.

This type of "divide and rule" creates discriminatory multi or dual labour markets whereby the foreign workers are often paid less than two-thirds what native workers are paid for the same work.

Remittances brought or sent to their home countries by migrant workers amounted to \$1 to 1 and a half billion annually for Turkey, \$1 and a half to 2 billion annually for Yugoslavia and an estimated \$3 to \$4 billion annually for Mexico during the 1970s.

The remittances could have potentially had an enormous impact on the development of their home countries but because the money was usually officially ignored, it often ended up in unproductive and inflationary speculative investments into land and real estate.

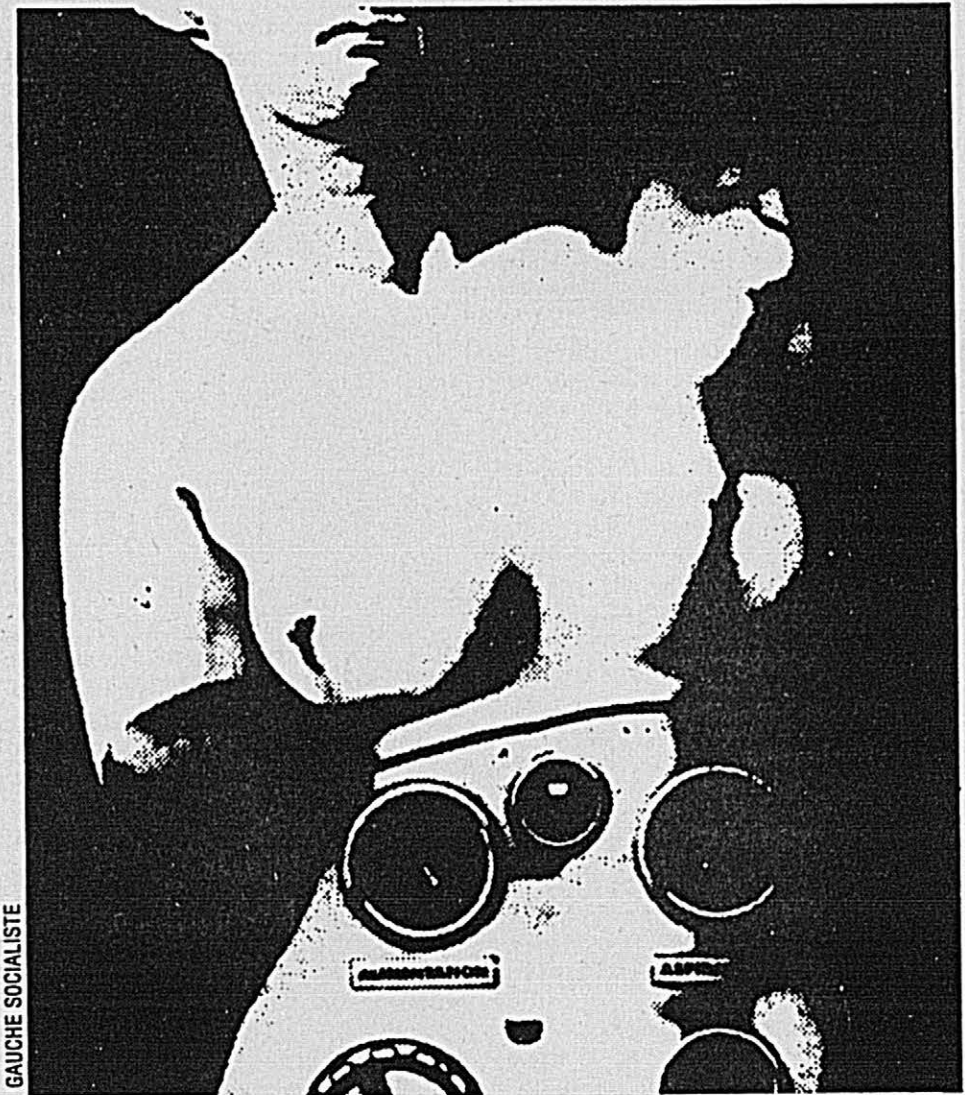
Recent attempts have been made by some governments to "regularize" the situation of illegal workers by granting official status to those who have been resident for over a year (in France) or over five years (in the United States).

Most have had little success, meeting with strong opposition from the employers of migrant workers, who have no interest in jeopardizing their low wage pool. In addition most migrants stay in the host country only temporarily, and have an understandable fear of the authorities.

Less than 35% of the estimated number of illegal workers in France took advantage of Mitterand's recent amnesty program.

The US policy on migrant workers is even more restrictive — under the requirements of the proposed Simpson-Mazzoli legislation, American authorities would be lucky if any more than 5% attempted to legalize their status.

But perhaps this is what is wanted: the legislation has done a lot to publicize the "problem" of illegal migration in a time of high unemployment but — if past experience is any indication — will do little to solve it.



GAUCHE SOCIALISTE

labour force participation was low on the basis of the question "Do you work?" The response was overwhelmingly negative. Very often women respond in the negative because they harbour the same ideas of what constitutes work as policy makers and census takers.

However when male farmers were asked whether they would need to hire a replacement should their wives be unable to help them, the answer was overwhelmingly positive.

The world's development community is becoming more aware of the role of women in development. Major international organisations have opened up offices to deal with it exclusively. The ILO, FAO, and the World Bank are three bodies where increased work in the area has occurred.

But the IMF, which as "lender of last resort" plays a vital role in many debt ridden LDC's, has failed to acknowledge the adverse impact of its austerity measures on women.

Both Canada and the United States have large aid programmes. In the U.S. non-military aid is administered through the U.S. Agency for International Development based in Washington.

Over 10 years ago, the U.S. Congress passed a piece of legislation known as the Percy Amendment to the 1973 Foreign Assistance Act. This amendment required that U.S. bilateral assistance programmes be administered so that the role of women was taken into account.

Out of this grew a special office — the Women in Development (WID) and WID officers. Through U.S. AID's mis-

the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) set up the office of Integration of Women in Development.

This section is understaffed and unable to carry out CIDA's official policy of including women in development efforts.

In October 1983 the Washington based Association for Women in Development sponsored a conference entitled "Women in Development: A Decade of Experience". Sessions included food and self-sufficiency, education, nutrition, effects of modernization, and the improvement of statistics on women in LDC's.

The changing attitude in the development community, the implementation of WID programmes in aid organisations and the convening of international conferences are only tentative steps toward recognition of the pressing problems faced by the women of the third world.

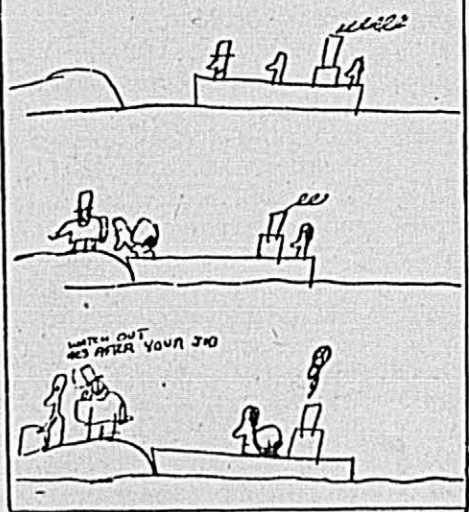
Academics and professionals have an important say in policy — it is this group that manipulates the statistics. Better indigenous development planning requires first of all more appropriate census taking.

Industrial development schemes which draw men away from farms in search of paid work have serious repercussions for women. They are usually left to maintain the land which provides the family's subsistence — doing the work of two.

Female-headed households are the poorest and constitute about one-third of LDC households.

Sophia, a Zapotec Indian woman sums up "Women bear the children and thus prepare the future. If women are ignorant, how can the future be good?"

A CONCISE HISTORY OF CANADIAN IMMIGRATION POLICY



The large majority of migrant labourers in the US are undocumented. However, estimates of 4-6 million migrant labourers, mostly seasonal Mexican workers, are probably accurate.

Migrant workers provide a reserve of low-wage labour for manufacturing, service, construction or agricultural work during cyclical upswings in the host countries' economy.

The workers are usually sent or return home when they are no longer needed — during the off-season or in a downswing.

By providing this temporary pool of labour, the migrant workers keep wages

The trading game: South's loss, North's gain

by Dennis Marinakis

The recession of the eighties has been severe in the industrialized countries but it's been especially devastating in Third World nations which rely on primary products for over three-quarters of their export earnings.

As world demand for raw materials and foodstuffs shrank, prices plummeted for most if not all Third World staples: coffee, cocoa, bananas, cotton, tea, sugar, copper, oil and rubber.

Zambia is a case in point. Copper accounts for 85 per cent of Zambia's exports. Exports, in turn, provide 40 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). From a peak in 1979, copper prices dropped by 40 per cent over the next two years. The resulting deterioration in terms of trade not only brought on a huge reduction in living standards but also aggravated an already bad balance of payments deficit.

Diversification projects designed to reduce Zambia's structural dependence on copper came to a sudden halt. By 1983, per capita income was less than half of its 1965 level. The country has since teetered on the brink of bankruptcy.

Similar horror stories can be told about most Third World countries: Ecuador and bananas, Bolivia and tin, Ghana and groundnuts, Jamaica and bauxite, Nigeria and oil, the Dominican Republic and sugar.

In each case, erratic price rollercoasters coupled with extreme dependence on one or two commodities has played havoc with the implementation of any sort of balanced development strategy.

Countries hoping to borrow on the foreign money markets to finance development were also subjected to un-

foreseen skyhigh interest rates.

At the root of the so-called staple trap is the exogenous nature of economic growth in most less developed countries (LDCs). Growth occurs in spurts reacting to cyclical demand trends in the world economy rather than from internal factors.

In a commodity boom, foreign exchange pours in, consumption increases as do imports. Inflation is often present as the financial infrastructure of the local economy is unable to absorb the rapid inflow of funds.

Surplus funds mysteriously disappear into Swiss bank accounts or other safe havens — insurance against the inevitable day of reckoning.

One Manhattan real estate executive was quoted, saying, "Real estate investment here has really picked up as a result of the Nigerian oil boom."

By the time the downturn does occur foreign exchange reserves are usually depleted, living standards begin their freefall downwards, and foreign banks start asking for their money back.

The feast or famine pattern is a serious obstacle to industrialization. In a boom there is little incentive to divert resources to industrialization, while in a bust there are no resources left to do so.

Understanding the roots of the staple economy requires an appreciation of the colonial system of the European powers which fundamentally transformed the economic structure of today's Third World.

Unlike the colonies of the temperate zones — the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, most tropical colonies were not thought suitable for massive European settle-

ment. While the former became replicas of the mother country, the latter were exploited as abundant sources of cheap labour and raw materials.

India's colonial transformation into a gigantic cotton farm for British textiles is poignantly ironic when one considers that the sub-continent was previously a rich producer of finished silks and garments with extensive trade in the far East.

The colonial legacy of Third World countries has left them with unbalanced economies geared to supplying one or two commodities to the metropolitan centre hopelessly embedded in a system which needed only their cheap labour and raw materials.

Despite the rhetoric of free trade the First World appears determined to maintain the present "International division of labour." Japan, the U.S., and the European Economic Community (EEC) allow Third World raw materials to enter their markets duty-free but impose steep tariffs in direct proportion to the amount of processing of the commodities.

For example, under GATT (General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade) regulations, West African cocoa producers face an 11 per cent tax on processed cocoa butter and paste entering the EEC while raw cocoa beans can be imported untaxed. If these countries were allowed to grind and process their own beans potential gains would reach an estimated one billion dollars according to a United Nations.

Japan, one of the worst offenders, slaps on a 54 per cent tariff rate on Third World foodstuffs while imported

foodstuffs from developed market economies are pegged at only 3.3 per cent.

Although the amount of world trade is increasing the Third World's share of that trade has declined enormously.

According to McGill economist Kari Levitt, the LDC's share of world trade excluding petroleum, has declined from 24 per cent in 1950 to less than 10 per cent in 1980.

The tendency of industrialized nations to spend proportionally less on raw materials as income rises after a certain point, is a partial explanation.

LDC's have attempted to reverse these trends by adopting concerted action. One strategy has been the formation of producer cartels to ensure stable commodity prices to break the boom-bust syndrome. As the experience of OPEC has shown however, such cartels have considerably more success in restricting supply in rising markets than in falling ones.

Yet another strategy involves the formation of commodity "banks" which would engage in buffer stock support operations. The bank would intervene in falling markets, buying up short-term excess supply of a given commodity to set an acceptable price floor.

So far, this plan has failed to get off the ground because of insufficient funding. In the long-run however, the only real solution to the problems of Third World staple producers would have to be based on the willingness of industrialized countries to redress the structural inequalities built into the world economy.

Given the present climate of opinion in these countries, the future looks very bleak indeed.

SPORTS

Gee Gees trounce Redmen

by Earl Zukerman

The University of Ottawa Gee Gees led by Richard Beaulne (2 goals) and Jocelyn Bolduc (1-3-4) scored 3 unanswered third period goals to dump the Redmen hockey team 6-2 in QUAA action at McGill last Wednesday (Feb 1).

The victory moved Ottawa (9-9-3) into a second place tie with McGill (9-7-3) who holds 2 games in hand.

With only 5 games remaining, these teams are likely to meet in the first round of the playoffs and, should that be the case, McGill will probably be better off finishing third. That would give Ottawa a home-ice advantage for the playoffs and a quick analysis of the situation appears to support the theory: McGill has a 4-10-2 lifetime home-ice record versus Ottawa but holds a 10-7-0 lifetime record in the nation's capital, winning 6 of the last 7 games there.

The game began with former McGill captain Dr. Cam Dickson (1933-1939) being honoured in a pre-game ceremony.

McGill was the first to score — a feat that often spells 'doom' for them, on a goal by Doug Harrison. The tribe then proceeded to blow an opening-goal lead for the 6th time this season.

Ottawa's ferocious fire-power flung 53 fortified frozen pucks at goalie Darren 'D.T.' Turner, who earned 3rd star honours with 47 spectacular saves.

The Gee Gees scored 2 power play goals (Mark Reade got a PPG for McGill), the second of which came with Redman Dave Barette serving a major penalty for cross-checking.

The penalty appeared to be the game's turning point as Ottawa unleashed a throng of 41 deadly drives over the final two stanzas.

Ottawa coach Michel Boucher decided to protest the game while leading 5-2 midway through the final period. The argument centered around the timekeeper (Steve Niles, Redmen Football) who apparently didn't hear the whistle on a play and allowed the clock to keep on running for quite

some time. Apparently, 5 to 30 seconds were lost.

Tyler and captain Yves Beaucage convinced referee Luc Lachapelle to put 30 seconds back on the clock, outraging Boucher, who later claimed that Tyler and Niles had bribed the ref to add extra time.

A few weeks ago, he had complained loudly that McGill was getting off lightly re the Réal Paiement eligibility affair. Meanwhile, *The Daily* has learned that he illegally used Sylvain Gagné in an exhibition game last month. Gagné played for McGill during the first semester and thus had to 'sit-out' a year before playing with another university team. Because he played in the Ottawa game last month, Gagné, who is back at McGill, has been ruled ineligible to play for the Redmen for a year. It is not yet known whether Ottawa will be punished for this blatant offense.

RED HOTS:

In another QUAA game played on January 27, McGill blew a 5-0 lead but held on to prevail 8-6 on 2 goals by Paul Barber (including an empty-netter).



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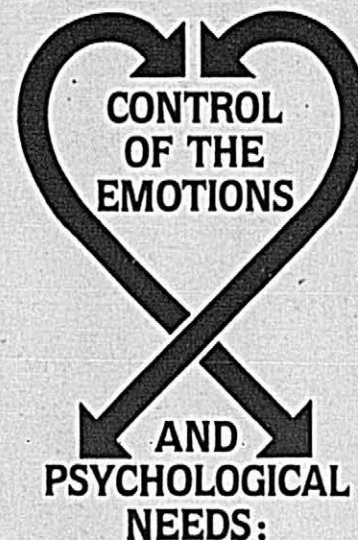
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Term Paper Research Workshops Humanities 13h00-14h00. Social Sciences 17h00-18h00. Undergraduate Library Info Desk.

McGill Student Pugwash lecture on computers in education with W. Lambert Gardiner of the Gamma Research Group. 19h30, McConnell Building A9.

Anthropology Department Dr. Sally Weaver speaks on national policy and metis policy at 16h30, Lea 738.

Feminism and the Peace Movement Dorothy Larose speaks at 13h00 in Union 425.

Anti-Apartheid Week Economics of Apartheid. Presentation by Prof. Allen Fenichel. Union 310. 13h30.

Divestment Discussion McGill Profs. Sam Noumoff, John Shingler, Charles Taylor, and Concordia Prof. Chengliang Ragaven. Union 310. 16h30.

Pollack Hall Yaron Ross, pianist. Classical music and Ravel. 20h00. Free admission.

Rhona Steinberg speaks on graduate school for those interested in psychology. 15h00, Stewart Biology Building, S1/3.

Bible Discussion Group with McGill Chaplain Roger Balk, Newman Centre, 3484 Peel. 16h00. Info: 392-5890.

McGill Foster Parents meets in Union 415 at 17h00.

McGill Film Society screens Nicholas and Alexandra at 20h00 in FDAA.

Liberal McGill meets in Lea 513 at 17h00.

Good news and bad news.

McGill Outing Club meets at 18h30 in Lea 232.

Savoy Society Pirates of Penzance opens at 20h00 in Moyse Hall. Tickets at Sadles or the door. \$4 students and seniors, \$5 general public.

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PARTY! Heart to Heart, February 10, 8:00 P.M., Gert's II, Great Music, Cheap Beer and Drinks, Door Prizes! Presented by the Economic and Political Students Associations.

PGSS COUNCIL MEETING TIME CHANGE: Meetings will begin at 6:30 PM on Wednesday: February 15; March 14; April 11; and May 9 at Thomson House.

PURPLE HAZE PARTY Friday, February 10th. Molson Hall 3915 University St. Happy Hour 9:30-11:00.

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387 — VOLUNTEERS

Patient companion needed for a nine year old autistic boy living in N.D.G. Two hours a week required — contact Community McGill. Union 408. 392-8937.

MEN, 18-35, needed for research on the effects of alcohol on sexual arousal. For more information contact K. Hall. 392-5894 (weekdays).

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